

Raiding England in a Zeppelin.
A thrilling story of how it is done with
photographs of recent raid in THE
SUN next Sunday.



THE WEATHER FORECAST
Fair and warmer to-day
cloudiness to-morrow
Highest temperature yesterday 62
Detailed weather, mail and news

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

CARRANZA TO CURB MEXICO'S MONEY SHARKS

Forced Exchange Price Will Be Used to Stop Speculation.

PAPER ISSUES' VALUE GRADUALLY GOING UP

Many Reforms to Be Delayed So as to Establish Definite Policies.

The following article is the second of a series to be written by a special correspondent of THE SUN on the recognition of Carranza as head of the government of Mexico and the various other parts of the Mexican situation.

MEXICO, Nov. 7.—First Chief Carranza, about his special train, preceded and followed by troop trains and accompanied by civilian and military leaders, started today for the south, continuing his trip of pacification. He will arrive tonight at Hermosillo for a stay of two or three days. The trip will consume a month or more, including a close personal investigation of conditions throughout the northwestern States. In this time much will be done toward the determination of definite policies, the most difficult of which will be the financial reconstruction. This probably will mean close study of the present monetary situation from the view of imitating its large features.

A brief conference today makes it possible to say with authority that action in three important fields of policy will be delayed for several weeks. These are the financial reconstruction, the settlement of foreign claims and the call for a general election. It is unlikely that there will be a new Congress until after January 1, this being due apparently to the programme of readjusting from the bottom up and reorganizing the local Government. It is actually due to Gen. Carranza's determination to establish definite policies which he can submit for approval rather than leave the determining of administrative policies to a Legislature with widely divergent views.

Problem in Foreign Claims.

Foreign claims will not even be considered until the pacification trip is completed, as the settlements required by more than a passing familiarity with the conditions throughout the republic. All that can be said positively is that in the consideration of foreign claims, individual and corporate, the jury will have at least one member of the same nationality as the claimant.

Only those who have had business contacts with Mexico can have any idea of the tremendous problem Carranza has in the financial reconstruction. Only a few are aware that Carranza has been working toward this task. His knowledge has been as much of an outsider as the discovery that without the money he has been working toward, the country would be a mass of chaos, the banks and the taxing bodies. Instead of contributing to the collapse of currency values he has actually advanced the money to the country.

For example, the national bank notes, issued by three central banks of issue, are now worth only one-tenth of their face value. Carranza has brought them all back to one cent. The Constitution provides for a currency of one cent and one-half cents and higher. The capital, although soon after issued, was below four cents on the peso.

In Force Exchange Price.

Now it is likely that the upward movement will be controlled by a forced exchange price in order to prevent speculation. Carranza has already issued a law to that effect. It is a part of his programme of "steady conservative reconstruction." The law provides that the exchange value of one standard and one-half cent note shall be readjusted under strict supervision of exchange prices. The law provides that the exchange value of one standard and one-half cent note shall be readjusted under strict supervision of exchange prices.

It is the policy with which Carranza is putting his revolutionary Government into effect—imposing taxes and levies on the great and the small, the rich and the poor, the tax programme and the financial reconstruction, probably with a central reserve bank modelled in a measure on the Federal reserve system of the United States, are indicated.

His Administration did not continue to the United States. The story that Carranza will visit New York, where he is expected to meet with President Wilson, is a rumor. Carranza has gone to meet with President Wilson, is a rumor.

To Enter in Mexico City.

Probably all three will return for a conference at Mexico City. Carranza will return for a conference at Mexico City. Carranza will return for a conference at Mexico City.

TO FLY FROM TORONTO TO N. Y.

Carlstrom to Try 350 Mile Non-stop Trip.

TORONTO, Nov. 7.—Victor Carlstrom, one of the instructors at the Curtiss school at Long Branch, will attempt a flight from this city to New York this week. The distance is 350 miles, and he will attempt to do it in eight hours without a stop.

Carlstrom will use an R-2 machine, a type supplied in large quantities to the British air services. The aeroplane has a spread of forty feet and 170 horsepower and is especially equipped for long distance work.

Carlstrom expects to land at Governors Island.

The best duration flight made on this side of the Atlantic was that of W. G. Robinson, who flew from Des Moines, Ia., to Kentland, Ind., on October 12, 1914. He covered 332 miles without a stop.

CHURCHGOERS AID RIOTERS.

Mobs Stop Wilkes-Barre Cars—N. Y. Strike Breaker Dead.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 7.—People returning from church services in 124th street, a suburb of the city, were met by a mob of 3,000 who attacked Wilkes-Barre Railway Company cars today.

After a series of riotous scenes all cars were withdrawn from the five lines operated.

James Marley, coroner, is investigating a report that George Hoskins, 25 years old, 1242 Amsterdam avenue, New York, died at the City Hospital of pneumonia, which developed from exposure after an attack upon him by fellow strike breakers.

CARDINAL GIBBONS SAYS IT'S "HOT AIR"

Formal Addresses to Royalty So Called in Contrast With Prayers to God.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—Cardinal Gibbons departed from his usual style this morning to describe as "hot air" the highly formal speeches insisted upon in royal courts as compared with the free and open expression of spontaneous prayer to God alone.

He occupied his pulpit in the Cathedral for the first time in five months. Every seat and all standing room were taken by the crowd that came to hear him preach.

Before telling of the red tape of royal courts he referred to the President of the United States, explaining that even though a democratic man and easy of access his burdens were so great that many persons could never hope to have a personal interview with him.

The cardinal told a story about an invalid who consulted experts in many lands and tried a large number of remedies only to learn at last that the springs in his own neighborhood were good for his cure.

TO FIGHT PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

Defence Society Aims at Pacifists in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Plans for an aggressive fight against the pacifist element in Congress and the peace at any price promoters, headed by William Bryan, have been perfected by the American Defence Society and are to be put into immediate execution. In its efforts the society numbers ex-President Roosevelt, Truman H. Newberry and other prominent figures.

LOYD GEORGE'S SON IN RANKS.

Denies Report of Promotion to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Richard Lloyd George, son of the Minister of Munitions, said today that the report that he had been promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of a Welsh regiment was an "absolute lie."

Mr. Lloyd George is instead a private in a Welsh regiment. The story that he had been promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy so soon after joining the regiment caused threats to air the matter in the House of Commons.

LORD KITCHENER IN PARIS.

Has Conference With French Chiefs on Way to Balkans.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Lord Kitchener, British Secretary of War, left today for the Near East after conferring with Premier Briand, Minister of War Gallieni and Gen. Joffre, the French commander in chief.

NEWSPAPERS FOR DRY PLANK.

Temperance Leader Says Poll Voters Action by Big Parties.

TORONTO, Nov. 7.—According to replies received by Deets Pickett, publicity manager for the Temperance Society of the Methodist Church, a majority of the big newspapers of the country are believed to favor a prohibition plank in the national platforms of the parties.

LOCKED EXIT CAUSES MORE FIRE ARRESTS

Two Lessees of Third Floor, Where Escape Was Cut Off, Held by Coroner.

FOUR OFFICIAL INQUIRIES

Adamson Says Lives Would Have Been Saved if Orders Had Been Obeyed.

STEPS TAKEN TO SAFEGUARD STAIRS

Steps taken by the State Industrial Commission to safeguard stairways in Diamond Building.

January 7, 1915.—Original order issued to enclose a fireproof partition, between the two stairways, in the Diamond Building.

February 23, 1915.—Building inspected by Inspector George A. Rosquist. Work not begun.

March 17, 1915.—Building inspected by Inspector George A. Rosquist. Work not begun.

August 20, 1915.—Building inspected by Inspector George A. Rosquist. Work not begun.

September 17, 1915.—Counsel wrote owners of building that prosecution would begin if work was not done by September 27.

September 28, 1915.—Diamond visited with contractor. Asked more time and was refused and received instructions about work.

September 29, 1915.—Building inspected by Rosquist. Contractor on job.

October 6, 1915.—Fireproofing partly done on one floor. Building destroyed. Twelve dead.

Four official inquiries were made yesterday into Saturday's factory fire in Williamsburg which gathered a toll of twelve known dead, two missing and several scores injured. Two of the investigations—those of the Fire Department and the Coroner—divided the blame for the loss of life between officials of the State Department of Labor, who inspectors were responsible for enforcing certain safety regulations, and the owners and occupants of the building.

Evidence confirming the fact that a trap door leading from the fourth floor of the building was locked and bolted, blocking off the escape of upward of 100 persons working on the two upper floors, caused the Coroner to hold the two proprietors of the Essex Shirt Company, occupants of the third floor, as material witnesses. They are Samuel Simon, 31 years old, of 70 Rockaway avenue, president, and Samuel Kraljick, also 31, of 225 South Second street, treasurer. Both furnished \$2,000 bail and were released.

"In my opinion," said Fire Commissioner George A. Rosquist, "the fire was caused by the locking of the door, which was a violation of the fire laws of the city."

The society proposes to erect a number of "unapproachable tablets" at many points in commemoration of "the men who gave their lives as martyrs to the cause of industrial efficiency" and mark the public buildings which in the past have suffered partial destruction at the hands of the nation's enemies. Among the latter are the Capitol and the White House, burned by the British in 1814.

Locked Door Held Important.

The main exit, the stairway on the east side of the building, was entirely cut off by the fire itself, which started in the hall near the foot of the stairs and went up the stairs so fast that none of the people above could escape.

The other stairway was entirely cut off above the third floor by a locked trap door covering the stair opening leading down from the fourth to the third floor. The door was bolted and locked by the two proprietors.

So important to all the investigators did the locked trap door seem that additional arrests were expected to fix responsibility for the fire on the factory owners.

On the other hand, records of the State Industrial Commission show that although the commission on January 7, 1915, had ordered Mrs. Celia Diamond, owner of the building, to remove the two interior stairways, the work was not begun until nearly ten months later.

And at that the work which was begun and which remained yesterday as evidence for the investigators was declared by officials of the Fire Department to be inadequate to comply with the regulations of the State Industrial Commission.

Explanation for Delay.

The State Industrial Commission offered an explanation for this ten months delay the fact that their inspector assured them the Diamonds were acting in good faith.

Commissioner James M. Lynch admitted that compliance with the fireproofing order ought to have been started sooner, but the commission as a whole seemed satisfied that the case was a whole. The commission as a whole seemed satisfied that the case was a whole.

On top of these statements both the State Industrial Commission and Fire Commissioner Adamson stated last night that there are perhaps many other buildings of the same dangerous type as the Diamond Building in the greater city on which the orders for fireproofing interior stairways issued by the State Industrial Commission have not been completed with by the owners. Both pledged that since the new laws went into effect their force did not permit of the prosecution of the work of enforcing safety conditions any faster.

Fire Commissioner Adamson, Chief Joseph O. Hammett of the Fire Prevention Bureau, inspectors of the State Industrial Commission, Assistant District Attorney Reuben Wilson and Coroner Rosquist.

TEUTONS DIVIDE FORCES IN SERBIA

Austrians Push South in West, While Germans Move Along Orient Railway.

NOW 32 MILES FROM NISH

Kaiser's Army Reaches Morava Valley Just North of Krusevac.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The last forty-eight hours have seen an important shift of armies on the part of the Teutonic invaders in Serbia, a movement which evidently began simultaneously with the fall of Nish into the hands of the Bulgarians.

Berlin announced that Gen. von Gallwitz's army has reached the Morava Valley northwest of Krusevac. This places the Germans thirty-five miles from Nish, as by a five mile march they can reach the Orient railway at Djunis, which lies thirty miles from the war capital by rail. To clear this sector of the Orient line of Serbians and thus definitely open a clear road to Constantinople is the task before Gen. Gallwitz. He is supported by the Von Koserew army on the eastern bank of the Morava, while a Bulgarian army is approaching this section of the railway from the east.

Thus the Germans under Von Gallwitz, after taking Kraljevo, have, instead of continuing their southward sweep, turned to the east with the Orient line as the objective, leaving central and western Serbia to the Austro-Hungarian forces, which were last reported fighting along the Bosnia frontier around Visegrad and advancing slowly.

The troops of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy promptly took up the path the Germans left. They are now moving southeast and south with Novibazar and Mitrovica as the objectives.

Serbia Driven South.

In this movement the Austro-Hungarians, according to the official German statement issued today, have driven the Serbians from their strategic heights and are moving on Ivanjica, twenty-seven miles southwest of Kraljevo.

The chain of the invading armies now forms an almost horizontal line, with the Austro-Hungarians constituting the right wing, the Germans the centre and the Bulgarians the left wing.

The principal purpose of the left and centre military centres here agreed, is to force the main Serbian forces further and further south and with pressure from the Bulgarians from the east drive the defenders of the little kingdom toward the Albanian frontier as the only outlet.

With anti-Serbian sentiment growing in Albania the Serbians thus face another foe who may cut off their escape.

The official German statement issued today follows:

In Kraljevo, which was taken by Brandenburg troops after violent fighting in the streets, 130 cannon were captured.

Austro-Hungarian troops pushed the enemy from the Gracina heights, and on October 31, the Austro-Hungarian advanced east of Kraljevo and made prisoners of 481 Serbian soldiers.

Our troops (German) are close to Krusevac.

The army of Gen. von Gallwitz yesterday captured more than 5,000 Serbians, 100 cannon, 100 machine guns, many cars of ammunition, two provision trains and a quantity of war material.

Austrian Report.

The Austrian official statement follows: Montenegro attacks failed. The Austro-Hungarian advance is succeeding.

An enemy attack southwestward of Caak was repulsed. Austro-Hungarian captured 500 Serbians southwest of Caak.

The army of Gen. von Gallwitz reached the Morava Valley, north of Krusevac.

The French War Office issued the following official communiqué to-night regarding the operations of the army of the Orient:

On November 6 there was no important activity on the factory axis.

In the neighborhood of Robova our troops consolidated the positions which they had won.

Before Kraljevo the Bulgarians renewed their violent attacks on November 5 and continued them during the whole day. They were repulsed each time.

The afternoon communiqué said: There is nothing to report regarding our advance from Kraljevo and on the front of the Central River. We continued our progress on the Robova front.

Strong Stand at Nish.

The Daily Mail's Athens correspondent telegraphs:

BRITAIN TOLD U. S. WILL NOT SUBMIT TO SEIZURES; NO THREAT OF FORCE; CONGRESS MAY ORDER AN EMBARGO

SENTENCES THAT STAN OUT IN NOTE TO ENGLAND

It is incumbent upon the United States Government to give the British Government notice that the blockade which they claim to have instituted under the Order in Council of March 11 cannot be recognized as a legal blockade by the United States.

WILSON IS NOT LIKELY TO BACK NOTE BY ACTION

Bryan Peace Treaty Binds to Arbitration and Prevents Hostile Act.

CONGRESS MAY STOP ARMS SHIPMENTS

President May Demand Enforcement of Complaint—Irritation in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Increased irritation in this country against Great Britain, particularly among business interests, is expected to be the chief and immediate effect of the American note protesting against British interferences with neutral trade.

Repeated announcements in the last few months that the United States would send a vigorous protest to Great Britain served to allay some of the agitation against the British practices. The despatch of the note and the publication to-morrow of its vigorous denunciation of British measures are expected, however, to renew agitation and pressure on the Administration for steps which will bring relief.

It is no secret that the Administration has in contemplation no means of bringing pressure to bear upon Great Britain other than in the form of vigorous protest. The general expectation in official quarters is that the damages to American interests growing out of British acts on the high seas will be made good by the British Government.

There is no doubt that the Administration is already prepared to take steps to enforce its protest. It is believed that the Administration is already prepared to take steps to enforce its protest.

It is felt at the State Department that in making protest, in calling on England to observe the law and in refusing to accept what are regarded as illegal administrative or judicial acts this Government has done all it can do.

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Great Britain cannot expect the United States to submit to such manifest injustice or to permit the rights of its citizens to be so seriously impaired. The United States cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights by these measures (all British practices complained of), which are admittedly retaliatory.

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